

## Erratum to: A systematic review of community pharmacist therapeutic knowledge of dietary supplements

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Due to a technical error during the production process of this article, the references have not aligned correctly. Correct references are listed below.

Patient support for pharmacist sales of nutritional and dietary supplements is strong [16]. Correct reference is [17].

A recent systematic analysis ... that the pharmacist has expertise in this area [16]. Correct reference is [17].

The increase in ... knowledge of the area [16]. Correct reference is [17]. A systematic review by Boon et al. [16]... Correct reference is [17].

A recent analysis of pharmacy ... specific units [17]. Correct reference is [18].

This trend is reflected in the Australian Universities and also across the United States [18]. Correct reference is [19].

A systematic review was ... systematic review methods [19]. Correct reference is [20].

For example, the study by Chang et al. [14]. Correct reference is [15].

Pharmacists scored an average of 6.3 out of 15 (42%) on this survey [14]. Correct reference is [15].

Comparatively, in the study by Koh et al. [26]. Correct reference is [27].

Of these studies, three were conducted in the United States [14, 20, 21]. Correct references are [15, 21, 22]. Two in Canada [22, 23]. Correct references are [23, 24]. One in Jordan [24]. Correct reference is [25]. Palestine [25]. Correct reference is [26]. The United Kingdom [17]. Correct reference is [18], and Singapore [26]. Correct reference is [27].

The median sample size of pharmacists was 100 (range 46–388) with one study [22]. Correct reference is [23].

Seven studies utilised a written survey method to assess community pharmacist knowledge [14, 17, 20, 23–26]. Correct references are [15, 16, 21, 24–27].

One study interviewed participants with a face-to-face questionnaire-type survey [21]. Correct reference is [22].

The remaining study ... from the pharmacy [22]. Correct reference is [23].

Three studies were identified to have utilised comparison groups for assessing pharmacist knowledge [20, 22, 25]. Correct references are [21, 23, 26].

The result of this was that both physicians and dieticians recorded higher scores, dieticians significantly so [20]. Correct reference is [21].

The study by Sweileh et al. [25] assessed the knowledge of Palestinian pharmacists against that of Saudi pharmacists. Correct reference is [26].

Key findings of this study were that Palestinian community pharmacists' knowledge of dietary supplements was consistently lower than that of their Saudi Arabian counter-parts [25]. Correct reference is [26].

Finally, research by Temple et al. [22] compared ... health food stores across Canada. Correct reference is [23].

This study found that community pharmacists were consistently more likely to give accurate recommendations regarding dietary supplements [22]. Correct reference is [23].

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:10.1007/s11096-015-0092-5.

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Also, in the included paper by Temple et al. [22] ... of the accuracy of recording. Correct reference is [23].

In the most recent ... multivitamin/multi-minerals (33%) [27]. Correct reference is [28].

Between 28 and 30% ... magnesium-containing supplement [27]. Correct reference is [28].

In the most recent National Diet and Nutrition Survey of Great Britain, fish-based supplements, multivitamins and multiminerals were taken by the highest proportion of participants [30]. Correct reference is [29].

In the most recent Australian National Nutrition Survey, vitamin C was the most common supplement taken by adults followed closely by vitamin B, multivitamins, calcium and vitamin E. Correct reference is [30].

Numerous pharmacy courses across the United Kingdom, United States and Australia do not include compulsory nutrition specific units [17, 18]. Correct references are [18, 19].

However, research has found ... whether or not they have proven efficacy [16]. Correct reference is [17].

#### Tables

Table 1, Characteristics of included studies assessing community pharmacist knowledge of dietary supplements

#### Study:

Chang et al. [14]. Correct reference is [15]; Kemper et al. [20]. Correct reference is [21]; Macdiarmid et al. [17]. Correct reference is [18]; Offricht and Malone [21]. Correct reference is [22]; Shilbayeh [24]. Correct reference is [25]; Sweileh et al. (2011). Correct reference is [26]; Temple et al. [22]. Correct reference is [23]; Wadsworth [23]. Correct reference is [24].

In addition to correct references, the author has removed reference 29 from the original publication, causing reference 30 and 31 to move up.

#### Corrected references:

29. Henderson L, Gregory J, Swan G. The national diet and nutrition survey: adults aged 16–64 years. United Kingdom: The Office of National Statistics; 2002. ISBN 0116215690.

30. Australian Bureau of Statistics. 4802.0—National nutrition survey: selected highlights, Australia, 1995. Canberra, Australia: 1997. Int J Clin Pharm. 2015;37:439–446. <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4802.0446>.